TENNESSEE FARMER

How much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from successive victories, gained by the most uninterrupted career of conquests.—WASHINGTON.

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THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

Prospectus.

We have the pleasure of presenting the first Number of our 4th Volume to the public in a new dress—enlarged, and we trust somewhat bettered in its external aspect. Whilst we are well aware that this exterior improvement does not necessarily involve a corresponding enhancement of the intrinsic value of the work, we may be permitted to hope that with the last year's experience in our memory, and the incitements of the prospect before us, we shall be enabled to improve upon the errors of the past, and to meet, with some better preparation than at the commencement of the past year, the exigencies, and the expectations of the future.

The objects of this work are well known. We, therefore, deem it unnecessary to specify any precise line of procedure in the labors of the year that has commenced. The work is devoted strictly to Agriculture and its concomitant interests; and will yield its co-operation in the promotion of each and every branch of those interests, as circumstances and our best judgment may seem to us to dictate.—There are two subjects, however, which we do not think have had their proper prominence in our last volume; viz. Horticulture and Education—the first being, indeed, not only an ornamental, but a strictly necessary branch of Agriculture; and the other most intimately connected with the highest interests of the farmer in his every relation of life, domestic, social, political, moral and agricultural. We shall endeavor to devote to these subjects their due share of attention in the present Volume.

TERMS.

The TENNESSEE FARMER is published monthly, on an imperial sheet, at $1 50 per annum, but [illegible] be received, if paid in advance.

Payments made within three months of the [illegible] mencement of the year, will be considered [illegible] vance.

Subscriptions must commence with the year.

No subscriptions discontinued but at the [illegible] of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

The Tennessee Farmer is subject to new [illegible] postage only.

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Science.

One of the best definitions of this term—[illegible] the simplest we have ever seen, is that [illegible] J. J. F. Herschell. "Science," says he, "[illegible] knowledge of many, orderly and methodically [illegible] ed and arranged, so as to become attainable by [illegible] Some persons imbibe a most profound horror [illegible] word, as involving something vastly mysterious [illegible] not absolutely suspicious. The above simple [illegible] nition strips the matter of all unnecessary [illegible] and familiarizes it to the plainest understanding.

There is no individual of ordinary sagacity, [illegible] in any of the arts of life, who has not his system or [illegible] ry in relation to the practical application of its [illegible] This theory is generally derived from one of two [illegible] ces: books and study or personal experience. It [illegible] be perceived at once that the latter must, of neces- [illegible] be an exceedingly tedious process; and although [illegible] many valuable results may be developed in the [illegible] of a lifetime's devotion to a given art, yet even [illegible] such a case, various vital principles may escape [illegible] servation, as never having come within the [illegible] of experience, although highly necessary to [illegible] In any other art but agriculture this truth would [illegible] readily acknowledged. Suppose an individual [illegible] had never seen a spinning-jenny or a power [illegible] should wish to manufacture cloth upon a large [illegible] Finding the common spinning wheel and house [illegible] inadequate to his purpose, would he be guilty of [illegible] superlative folly of sitting down and spending [illegible] whole life-time in endeavoring, himself, to [illegible] these implements to a point of improvement.

might subserve his wishes; or would he act like a rational man, and studiously inform him himself of and adopt those wonderful modern improvements in machinery which, in this manufacture, accomplish such large results in such short periods of time.

Now the farmer is desirous of an increase of his products, and would, doubtless, have no objection that the increase should be *on a large scale.* Is he trusting to the slow avails of his own experience to teach him the best method of accomplishing this desideratum? Or does he rely upon the theory derived from tradition, viz: "the way my father did before me," forgetting that this is doing the same thing over again, precisely, trusting to a single individual's experience, and therefore necessarily precarious? Or is he, like a rational man, investigating and observing for himself the modern improvements in farming which have done so much for other parts of the world, and of our own country? Is he reading the agricultural books and periodicals of the day, and thus appropriating the experience of the many enlightened men now practically engaged in agriculture, or devoting their time to philosophical experiments of its principles and practices? Is he diligently studying the wonderfully curious organization of the natural world with which he has so much to do, fully satisfied that all labor is utterly useless which contravenes the settled laws of that organization?

If he is doing these last, he is becoming, according to the definition at the beginning of this article, *a scientific farmer,* notwithstanding circumstances may have entirely denied him a regular education and the college diploma. Although his knowledge of cause and effect and the laws of nature, may not be so perfect as the philosopher's still he is acquainting himself with the results to which, according to science, certain processes necessarily tend, which must greatly assist him in all the practical operations of husbandry; and should these casual glimpses of the fairy realms of philosophy beget a desire to penetrate farther into the consecrated precincts, the portals are not long in opening before the efforts of the earnest and judicious student.

There is indeed great inconsistency in the prevailing prejudice against agricultural reading. The man who is interested in his occupation, finds nothing more useful or pleasing than to compare ideas with his fellow-farmers in relation to the principles and practices, and the general best interests of the art to which his labors are devoted. When a farmer happens to return from a distant journey, how eagerly his neighbors press around him to enquire about the agriculture of the countries he has visited—their crops and the way they are cultivated—wherein their practices are like and wherein they differ from their own, &c. &c. Now, the agricultural paper furnishes all this information, and a great deal more, carefully collected from the best authorities, and, in many instances, derived, immediately, from intelligent practical farmers, who are benevolently desirous to communicate their knowledge to others. Those, therefore, who are afraid of the agricultural paper and of agricultural reading generally, to be consistent, should never converse on this subject with a friend, and should be scrupulously careful never to ask a question about the improved systems of husbandry which prevail in other sections of the country. According to their system, all acquisition of such knowledge is plucking forbidden fruit.

Besides reading and study, and indeed as closely allied to these, the farmer might be greatly aided by personal observation of the modes of culture and general practices of agriculturists of reputation, and of regions where an improved husbandry obtains generally. This would constitute an apt illustration of the science of great practical importance to the young farmer. We do believe that such a resort in aid of the interests of our husbandry has been hitherto too much neglected. The manufacturer frequently finds it his interest to make long journeys personally to inspect late and important inventions in machinery, which may form the models of improvement in his own establishment. Why may not the farmer find equal benefit from a like degree of enterprize?—We venture to say he would. Nothing could more inspirit him to exertion, than to witness the order, skill, energy, thrift, judgment and taste displayed in the fixtures and operations of a pattern farm. It is said of Holkam Hall, Eng., the country seat of Mr. Coke, (now the Earl of Leicester,) that the young farmers resort there, from all the neighboring parts, for the express purpose of learning the science, exemplified, as it is, by the most skilful and successful operations of the art, of farming; and that the superintendent conducts them over the farm, explaining the details of its management, doubtless, to their great profit and advantage.

This object might be brought within the easy attainment of our farmers through the intervention of State legislation. The agricultural school founded and sustained by the public funds, and connected with the operations of the pattern farm, whilst it would furnish a resort to which we might all go to see what Science can do for Agriculture, would, at the same time, entail the richest blessings upon those who are to be the farmers of the next generation. Exalting their intellectual and moral nature, and convincing them how greatly Agriculture is aided by knowledge, the course of instruction and apprenticeship at such an institution would eminently conduce to their individual success in life, and ultimately and largely to the general prosperity of the State. We are not without our hopes that the very great feeling which now peruades our State in relation to our Agriculture may eventuate in some Legislative patronage of this great interest—one of the first objects of which *should*

be the establishment of an Agricultural school, or some other agency which might be deemed equally efficient in disseminating the science of husbandry, and sustaining a persevering spirit of improvement throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Milk Sickness.

The newspapers are circulating statements purporting to explain the causes of this pestilence which has been so extensively mortal in some of the Western and North-Western States. One account attributes the disease to a gigantic tree called the Sodomite, and supposed to be the celebrated Bohon Upas of the East Indies. The one described is said to be 9 feet thick, and 140 feet high, and estimated to bear 1000 bushels of fruit in a season—which, as also its leaves, twigs, branches, roots, bark and sap, are all said to contain a slow, but most malignant and incurable poison; whilst the tree itself, when in full bloom, is described as being the most magnificent object in the vegetable kingdom. It is further stated, that cattle browze upon the leaves and sprouts that shoot up from the roots—that the skeletons of many animals are found in its neighborhood, and that since the tree has been fenced in, no cases of Milk-Sickness have occurred in that region. The writer supposes that "a solitary tree" similar to the one described, will be found in every infected district; and that if enclosed or destroyed, the disease will be effectually prevented. This account is written quite romantically, and contains some improbabilities; but then we know that there is a great deal of "romance in real life," and that sometimes "truth is stranger than fiction," even in this dull world.

Another, and it would seem to us, a more plausible claimant of the honor of having discovered the cause of this disease, attributes it to an herb which grows from 6 to 30 inches in height, and which, avoiding low or prairie land, is found only in high locations. Experiments were made upon a calf which, after eating the herb, regularly, for two weeks, evidently exhibited the symptoms common to the milk-sickness, and also upon a pig which died in twelve hours after taking a gill of the extract. The good people in the region of the supposed discovery, seem to have found no name for this plant, either provincial or botanic.

Another discovery still, ascribes the disease to a poison vine which runs upon trees, logs, &c.; other discoverers will no doubt arise to prefer their claims; and among them all it is sincerely to be hoped that the true causes of the pestilence will be ascertained, and the appropriate remedies provided, or prevention adopted, before the recurrence of another season.—The pecuniary rewards offered for this discovery, appealing as they do to the "ruling passion," will, in all probability, effect the desired result before long.

Winter's work in the Garden.

A neat writer of the last century, observes:

"The superintendence of a garden might of itself occupy a life elegantly and pleasantly. Nothing is better able to gratify the inherent passion of novelty; for Nature is always renewing her variegated appearance. She is lavish in her productions, and the life of man may come to a close before he has seen half the pictures which she is able to display."

The pleasures of this occupation, however, constitute but a moiety of its recommendations. The hour's labor morning and evening which every householder should perform in the garden during the Spring and Summer months, while it relaxes the physical system which is stiffening under habits of sedentary life or pampered indolence, and imparts healthfulness and elasticity to the lungs which have been accustomed to breathe only the fetid atmosphere of an unnatural confinement, will be found also to add to the substantial comforts of domestic life and to reduce the expenses of the family beyond the conception of those who may, hitherto, have neglected this important branch of household duty.

The moral influences of this occupation are also not unworthy of comment. What so calculated to soothe the mind burthened and agitated with the cares of domestic life as the order, beauty, freshness and vigor of floral and vegetable life, which greet us in the neat walks, tasteful borders, verdant shrubbery and teeming beds of the well worked garden? What so well adapted to exhilirate the spirits with a salutary excitement, and divert the darker passions of our nature from their wonted tendency, as the fascination of these pure, simple, and innocent pleasures? What better calculated to point the grateful thought to the benevolent Creator of all, than the exemplification of His goodness in the very various provisions here exhibited for the gratification of the human palate, and especially in that exquisite taste with which He has painted the flower, and invested it with its richest odors, that others of our senses might be indulged in the most grateful enjoyment?

It may, however, suggest itself to some of our readers that these thoughts are rather out of season in the bleak month of January. But there is some work preparatory to the regular labors of the vernal months, which may be profitably done during the leisure hours of the winter season, and obviate much of that hurry which often occurs in the Spring, and causes some necessary work in the garden to be slighted or indeed altogether neglected.

If, for instance, the garden has not been manured in the Fall, this should now be attended to. Those who adopt the theory (and they are not a few,) that manure does most good left upon the surface of the ground, will probably be satisfied to cover their beds with this article and leave it thus until the opening Spring affords an opportunity of turning it in.

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If, for instance, the garden has not been manured in the Fall, this should now be attended to. Those who adopt the theory (and they are not a few) that manure does most good left upon the surface of the ground, will probably be satisfied to cover their beds with this article and leave it thus until the opening Spring affords an opportunity of digging

with the spade. If this manure, however, should not be already well rotted, (unfermented manure imparts a sharp and pungent taste to most garden vegetables) a better plan would be to haul it into a pile in the garden, and cover it with a thick coat of soil, (to absorb the valuable exhalations which otherwise would escape in the process of fermentation,) thus accelerating its rotting, the heat engendered by which will destroy the vitality of the many noxious seeds which are often introduced into the garden with the manure. Thus prepared, it is ready and convenient to be spaded in and mixed with the soil at the opening of Spring.

Sticking Peas generally occurs at the busiest period of the year, (to the farmer.) Providing the sticks for this purpose, should not, therefore, be delayed until they are actually needed. Instead of the awkward brushwood which is generally seen in our peas-beds, the gardener should provide himself with neat light lathes of split timber, which may be easily procured now, and if of oak and properly taken care of, will last five or six years, as we can aver from personal experience.

Hot Beds are very desirable to those who wish to raise early vegetables, and the frames and sash-work might now be constructed. Many are disposed to look upon this as mere fancy work and useless expense. But it is as richly worth the trifling trouble and expense it may occasion, in the production of early vegetables for the family, as any other labor in the garden; and to those who may wish to send their vegetables to market it is a source of great actual profit. At page 94, of the 2d Vol. of this work, will be found directions for making Hot Beds. Instead, however, of the sash work and glass mentioned there, *oiled paper*, according to Mr. Thomas, of the Genesee Farmer, who is high authority, may be safely substituted, thus reducing the expense of the work to almost nothing. He says that the paper should be thick unsized printing paper, moistened a little before being pasted on, that it may fit closely when dry; and that in addition to light parallel bars (or hoops) about a foot apart, the paper should also have the support of a coarse net-work of twine—pasting a small piece of paper underneath at each intersection of the twine. When entirely dry, a painter's brush must be used to give the paper a moderate coat of linseed oil. Thus prepared it will endure both wind and rain.

The hot-bed might be made in our climate about the first of March, or even earlier, and cucumbers, radishes, cabbages, lettuce, &c., planted as soon thereafter as the fermentation of the manure produces the heat requisite to start the plants. The vegetables thus forwarded will be a month or six weeks earlier than those grown in the open air, and the gardener need not be informed that the earliest are generally the best.

Should, however, even this little trouble be thought too much for the object proposed, there is no doubt that many of our garden vegetables may be sown, in the open air, at a much earlier period than is generally practiced or imagined—with some little protection from early frosts. This protection may be accomplished by the frames covered with oiled paper as described above. With this simple preparation, radishes, peas, lettuce, &c., might be sown at the first gardening weather in this or the succeeding month. Beets, parsnips, carrots, salsify, cabbages, cucumbers, &c., might also be tried—protected by the frames, as above, and transplanted when the frost is out of the ground. This early planting *may* fail, and the seed and labor be lost; but it will not appear strange or imprudent to those who reflect that the Southern line of our State (which is not a broad one) is only 2° 16' North of Charleston, where January is considered late in the season for planting peas—the first plantations being generally done in November. It is true that our altitude above the level of the sea at Charleston occasions a great difference in temperature; but it is also true that three months' difference in sowing is not a small one.

Various other jobs for the garden will suggest themselves as proper winter work; such as providing seeds, mending enclosure where necessary, making marking sticks to designate rare or minute plants, procuring or reparing tools, &c, &c.

This is also the proper time for pruning grape vines in this climate. A little care, at the right season, in planting the cuttings obtained in pruning the vine, would enable almost any family in town or country to supply their table with abundance of this luscious fruit. As exotic species of the grape are liable to so many diseases with us, those who wish to be sure of this fruit would do well to procure cuttings or roots of our common summer grape, whose native good qualities will be very greatly improved by cultivation. The slips should be cut soon, as they will, if the operation be delayed much longer, bleed to death.

It is recommended also to prune current bushes and other hardy shrubs, and even some fruit-trees which will bear it, during winter. But the latter part of Spring is probably the best season for pruning trees generally.

Such also as may have a garden to lay out, or an old one to remodel may do something towards it now. The plan may be studied and decided upon, the measurements done, and the sticks driven into the ground to mark the corners of beds, walks and borders. This may save time and labor at a season when they are greatly needed for other objects. There is nothing very mysterious in laying out a garden.—There is certainly a preference among the many plans that might be devised; but there is no one plan which can be indiscriminately recommended as adapted to every location and all circumstances. The garden

cannot always be got at the precise spot where it is wanted; and the nature of the place many necessarily vary its area from square to oblong, circular and even polygonal. In either case a judicious taste may so arrange its walks, beds, shrubbery, fruit-trees &c, as to combine the three desirable qualities of beauty, convenience and profit. Cobbett who has written a great deal on this subject, and with great spirit, preferred an oblong (where *the length* could run East and West;) others choose a square; and leaving this to be settled by individual taste and convenience, we will add a plan the outlines of which may be found in the correspondence of the Cultivator for December; which still however, does not subvert the truth of Solomon's proverb "There is nothing new under the sun." This plan will suit a square or an oblong, provided the area contains an acre or even a half acre.

Two broad main walks should extend the entire length and breadth of the garden intersecting each other in its centre. Space may be left here for a summer house or arbour, the embellishment of which will of course be graduated by the means and the ambition of the proprietor. The four divisions into which this will throw tne plat, may each be again subdivided by smaller walks, say into four equal parts as in the first division—leaving a space at each intersection of the walks for a flower bed, which may be shaped to please the fancy, say oval, circular, square, diamond &c. A border next the sides of the enclosure, with a walk entirely round, completes the plan, which is extremely simple and obvious, and may be varied at pleasue. As for instance, enough of the North side may be planted in shrubbery and fruit trees as will throw the rest into such shape as may be desired; or a portion may be taken off for the flower department, and the rest may be laid off as above; or the whole may be varied to suit the taste of the gardener. Let him take his scale and dividers, and sketch the above plan on paper; and, doubtless, such modifications and improvements will suggest themselves as will readily adapt it to the size, shape and localities of his garden plat. But let there be some plan by all means, and let taste as well as convenience preside at its arrangement.

The Rohan Potatoe, a variety introduced into this country from France in the year 1836, seems to have been winning golden opinions for itself among the Northern cultivators of this valuable esculent. Its friends and admirers—and it enjoys the enviable felicity of claiming not a few—certify to the following catalogue of its good qualities; It pleases the palate. It is prolific beyond example,one tuber (not to dwell upon minor exploits) having produced a barrel! It requires much less seed in planting—being *Argus*-eyed, and throwing out many laterals two eyes are sufficient for a hill. It is so large when full grow that it cannot escape detection in the ground for moment, and a crop is therefore harrested with muc less time and labor than the ordinary kind. It is very solid—and we might add an honest—potato the largest never being hollow within as is often t case with large tubers of other varieties. As if a this were not merit enough to establish its reputatio beyond dispute, it is stated by way of capping th climax, that the tubers have been positively sold fo one dollar per head!—at the fairs.

Believing it to be one grand secret in farming t breed none but the best blooded stock—to cultivat none but the best varieties of grains and vegetable we do, sincerely, advise our readers to procure, if n more, even a single tuber of the Rohan Potatoe, t multiply the same, and thus replenish the state wit this *princely* root.

We have heard of none south of Baltimore—pre sume it may be had there, and doubtless at a faire price than that paid at the fairs.

Gideon B. Smith and the Morus Multicaulis.

According to promise, we commence in this num ber the publication of Mr. Smith's treatise on th silk culture. This gentleman was the first to brin to the notice of the American public the great supe riority of the Multicaulis Mulberry as food for th silk worm, and the ease and rapidity with which i is propagated. As Editor of the American Farmer his labors were perseveringly devoted, through a se ries of years, to promote the introduction of the silk culture into this country, and as subsidiary to its suc cess the cultivation of this particular species of the Mulberry whose highly valuable qualities he had dis covered at an early day. His efforts were not with out success. And whilst so many of our citizens have realized their thousands and tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars in the sale of Multicaulis plants, Mr. Smith's sole reward is the empty hono of having been the first to put this golden ball in mo tion; and even that it has been attempted, though u successfully, to take from him.

Mr. Ruffin of the Farmer's Register Petersburg Va., believing that this ought not to be, proposes to become the agent to receive contributions from the successful salesmen of Multicaulis plants, to form a joint fund which he proposes shall be appropriated to the purchase of a snug little farm, a few acres planted with Multicaulis cuttings, a cocoonery &c erected, the farm to receive the appropriate name o "Gratitude," and the whole presented to Gideon B Smith. Mr. Ruffin, who is himself somewhat en gaged in rearing the Mulberry, heads the list with hi own contribution of $100. He says

"If all or even the more liberal half of the many individ uals thus benefitted would contribute to a joint fund , onl

one dollar in each hundred of their clear gain so made by the increased market value of their Multicaulis plants, it would constitute a reward for the man who has been the chief agent in producing their good fortune, both large in amount as a pecuniary compensation, and still more precious as an honorary distinction."

We have felt under obligations to notice this proposition, not as being engaged in the Mulberry culture (which however we confess we feel a strong inkling to commence) but as using, for our readers, the able treatise of Mr. Smith on the subject; and we commend it to those of our fellow-citizens who have been sharing liberally, as we have heard, in the profits of the Multicaulis trade.

In copying Mr. Smith's treatise from the Register we hope we will not be considered as tresspassing upon the rights of the Publisher—who has issued this, and also another treatise, translated from the French, in pamphlet form.

The Index of the two last Volumes of this work, is forwarded to subscribers with this No. It is made out conjointly for both volumes, because the two bound together will make a better sized book than separately—because the pages are numbered continuously from the beginning of the second to the termination of the third volume, and because the cost of binding will be cheaper than if bound singly.—☞ Those who have not the 2d Volume are informed that we can forward it to them at the present price of the work, $1 in advance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THRESHING MACHINE, &c.

In looking over the November No. of the Farmer, I was pleased to see an account of the newly invented Wheat Thresher, by Mr. Harman of E. Tennessee. I am now building a room and preparing machinery for threshing wheat. Will you give a particular description of it in your next No., with the terms of the patent?

I have your promise to inquire after the Wisconsin wheat found in the crop of a bird of passage. Please urge the inquiry. I am extremely anxious to obtain a few grains of it. I also wish to obtain a few grains of the genuine flour corn. I apprehend it can be obtained in your county. It is my design to raise it for bread. This I am constrained to do through the light of Dr. Graham's lectures recently delivered in New York city, on diet. His very popular discourses are based upon the grand principle of *Distention*, urging the people to mix the *farina* with the *gluten* of all edible grains; in other words, to eat bran and flour together. He strikes at the very great error of separating bran from flour, with the hand of a philosopher; and if, perchance, the people will lay aside their *fine flour* and eat as he directs, more will be done to preserve the health of mankind than any puffed and patented nostrum ever has done. I for one, will begin the habit, and call for flour corn and brown bread. Send me the wheat and the corn, if perchance you can get them; and subserve the interest of one, and by example, it may—more.

BADEN CORN.

I give, in a few words, my plan for the cultivation of this many-eared corn. I plough my land for this corn deeply in the Fall or Winter, and furrow it off 5 feet. In these furrows I put mud, or marl, from my spring branch, compost from my ley-gum and *ash-hopper* or wood-yard, and common manure from the stable and barn-yard; this I put as I said in these furrows, more or less plenty as I have it, and throw a list upon it; thus it remains until Spring. I then throw two more furrows upon these, when I plant by drilling, in following manner.

Drop one grain a foot apart, first on one side, and then on the other of the ridge, so as to have your corn like unto a fence worm; then cultivate as you choose, so as to do it well; and if you do not gather from 15 to 30 bbls. of corn to the acre, the season being good, I'll pay the forfeit.

But says one, any corn thus managed, will do as much. I say not. Says another, it is too much labor. Certainly not more than the culture of cotton. Depend upon it, farmers, whether you cultivate Rare-ripe or Dutton, gourd-seed or Tuscarora, take this kind of pains, it is the true economy; the opinion of multitudes to the contrary notwithstanding.

STARVLINGS.

Last February, in the depth of snow, I picked up 25 head of these, averaging 59 cents, known and comprehended under the genus *Swine*. They were poor, and belonged to farmers overstocked with quadrupeds, or understocked with food. A few of the best, I have just slaughtered, averaging four dollars and fifteen cents, at five dollars per hundred.

I also picked up ten calves and yearlings, for $28 75. I put them on my grass, and the other day I sold seven of them fat from grass only, for $35 nearly; still have three on hand. This is a small business, I know; but may it not point to better things?

MY PLAN FOR SOWING GRASS.

Burn the leaves; sow the grass; the first wet weather that ensues, sow one bushel of corn to the acre upon it, and turn in the hogs. In gathering up this scattered corn, if the ground be wet, their trampling and rooting will put it in very well, and save your labor; and why has not the hog as much right to work as any body else upon the farm?

If it be blue grass you sow, you may know the first year it is scarcely visible, and to protect it from any injury while it is young and tender, I purpose chopping down the small wood, and to let the brush lie upon my young grass pro-

miscuously for two years; it will by that time nearly rot, and if my experiment seem to do well, I may not remove the brush at all, as it improves land very much to let such litter rot upon it.

This idea is suggested to me from the fact, that my mother always made me put fine brush over her plant beds so soon as, or before the plants began to appear. This I believe to be a positive benefit, although I cannot see the philosophy of it.

The other day I bought one of Cheek's Straw Cutters and Corn Sheller. It is an extraordinary instrument, and near perfection in its kind. Had I the room, I would describe it—but a mere description would fill a page, and a proper eulogium another—so I desist for the present, by saying, it performs its task well.

PARVUS AGRICOLA.

Wilson county, Te., Dec. 5, 1838.

Should we not be able to procure a cut of the Harman Threshing Machine, we shall endeavor to describe it in our next Number—premising, however, that it is not an East Tennessee invention, as our correspondent supposes, but was brought from Pennsylvania.

Can and *will* the Editor of the Wisconsin Culturist, (or any other publisher at the East with whom we exchange) give the information asked for, in relation to the Wisconsin wheat?

We have heard of the flour-corn in this region, but are not sure that it is the genuine article. Will some of our subscribers in East Tennessee, or elsewhere, who may cultivate it, inform us of the fact, and forward a few grains, that we may transmit them to our correspondent. [ED. TENN. FARMER.

THE ETOWAH NETTLE.

SUTALLE, CHEROKEE CO., GA.
December 22*d*, 1838.

SIR—Enclosed you will find a specimen of a wild lint, the spontaneous production of the rich alluvial bottoms of the Etowah river. It is the bark of a wild nettle abounding on those lands in the greatest profusion, and I assure you is no little annoyance in clearing, &c., during the summer and fall months, stinging with considerable severity through ordinary summer clothes. During the residence of the *Cherokee* Indians among us, the great strength of their bow strings attracted my attention; but on account of our mutual ignorance of each other's language, I was never able to ascertain of what it was composed, but I am now pretty certain it is discovered in the above described nettle. The specimen sent was obtained by drawing a handful of the dead or ripened stalks, a few days ago, after their exposure the whole fall to the influence of the rain and frost, and breaking them in the hand, shaking the shoves out, when the cortical fibre was obtained, as you see it. It struck me that this substance, properly managed after the manner of flax or hemp, might be converted to useful purposes; for certainly a fibre as strong as this in a half decayed state from exposure, if gathered in the proper season, and skilfully prepared, would possess a tenacity far surpassing any thing I have ever known in the vegetable kingdom.

Having no knowledge at all of the process necessary for the preparation of flax or hemp, I determined to forward the small specimen to you, with a request that you will take the opinion of some of your experienced hemp or flax-growers of Tennessee on it.

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN BREWSTER.

With the above letter, we received a stalk of the nettle described by our correspondent, measuring nearly 4 feet, and also a lock of the fibre, about 3 feet long. The latter has the appearance and odor of flax, is considerably coarser, however, and is also much stronger. We have no doubt that, secured at the proper season, it would greatly surpass even hemp in strength. We took the specimen sent us to an old lady, who passed it through her hackle; and the result demonstrates that it is better adapted to the machinery used in the manufacture of hemp, than the lighter implements employed in the preparation of flax.

There is no doubt that there are many plants in the wide domains of Nature, now uncultivated, which might be made largely subservient to the useful purposes of life. Whether the above is one of these, can soon be determined, if Mr. Brewster will take the trouble to cultivate a small patch of it in the Spring, by way of experiment. Should its cultivation be easy and the crop abundant, there would seem to be no doubt that the fibre might be profitably converted into cordage, bagging, and indeed much finer fabrics.

The specimen we have received, can be seen at our office, by any who may wish to examine it. [ED. TENN. FARMER.

CURE FOR THE SORE TONGUE IN HORSES.

Take a bunch of rags, and wash the mouth of the horse, effectually, with warm soap-suds, made very strong; after which annoint the tongue with spirits of turpentine, with a feather. A few applications of the suds and turpentine will effect a cure.

CURE FOR THE SWINEA.

Having a horse affected with this disease, and having in vain tried rowelling, bleeding, &c., we were advised to cut his shoulder to the bone; but it seemed barbarous, and we did not do it. The horse having been lame and unfit for service about two months, the old man who proposed the above remedy, came and proposed to perform the operation himself, which he did, by cutting a gash with a sharp knife, of about two inches, midway from the withers to the point of the shoulder, to the bone. He then rubbed spirits of turpentine in the wound, and let the horse loose. He soon got well, and so remained while we kept him.

MOUNTAIN FARMER.

Dec. 25, 1838.

P. S. I have a field infested with black locust sprouts, which I have not been able to destroy. It would oblige me, if you, or some of your readers, who know how they

may be got rid of, would inform me through the medium of your paper. M. F.

It is said that to strip the bark from the top branches down to the roots, when the tree is in full bloom, will effectually destroy the locust sprout. If any of our readers know an easier or better remedy, we should be glad to hear from them. [Ed. Ten. Far.

Beach-Hill, Jackson co., Ten. }
December 10, 1838. }

To the Editor of the Tennessee Farmer:

Dear Sir—I last spring procured as much of the Baden corn from the original grower, as would plant four acres of ground. I planted the corn in a piece of rolling ground that had been in constant cultivation 22 years, then lay idle in pasturage 3 or 4 years to fill up the small washed places, and reclaim it from its exhausted state.—Early in the spring I broke up the ground with a cast iron mould board plough. Before planting, harrowed the ground each way with a curved tooth harrow; checked it off 5 feet distance each way; dropped the corn and covered the grains with a double handful of rotted stable manure; then harrowed the ground again. After the corn came up, harrowed the ground twice over with the curve five teeth harrow; next working lapped the earth to the corn with a two horse plough; two more harrowings finished the cultivation. The corn grew luxuriantly; has a large stalk, with from 3 to 8 ears on the stalk; the blade over the size of common corn, and continues green later in the season. I carefully gathered and measured the corn made off this 4 acres, and from the tub measured 64 barrels, which is 80 bushels per acre. Had none been destroyed by hogs and horses, I believe I would have made 85 bushels per acre. I believe it a valuable corn if planted in good ground and well cultivated.

I dropped three grains and left but two stalks in the hill. JAS. W. SMITH.

Mr. Editor:—In compliance with your request that all those who received portions of your Italian Spring Wheat for experiment, should communicate the result for your paper, I herewith give you as correct an account of the portion I received, as my memory will afford.

I received about one gill, or twelve hundred grains—sowed it on the 15th April, in drills 18 inches by 4.—The soil, for one foot deep, was rotted chips—loose and light as possibly could be. One thousand grains came up, and when about 3 or 4 inches high, a tremendous storm of wind and rain beat it entirely down, which was the last rain that fell on it; consequently, my crop was much lighter than I might otherwise have calculated upon, though it sprung up vigorously, and in consequence of the lightness of the land, or some other cause, about one third of it fell down, numerous shoots springing up from these roots, which did not come to perfection. I threshed and cleaned my wheat, though not without considerable loss. The product weighed eight pounds and a half, and measured one and a half gallon. You can calculate the increase. There was some other Spring Wheat sown in the neighborhood about 15 days earlier, which turned out near the same. I do not consider mine a fair trial, and shall give it another experiment.

C. J. GUINN.

Gallatin, Dec. 4, 1838.

The increase in the case described above, is at the rates of 48 to 1,—the season too, being unpropitious. Too much reliance, however, should not be placed in limited experiments of this character. We have, for instance, heard of some experiments with the Spring Wheat, in which the crop was certainly killed with kindness; and, on the other hand, such results as this communicated by Mr. Guinn, could not reasonably be expected upon a large scale, with our ordinary methods of cultivation. These experiments, however, are exceedingly interesting, as showing what might be done by a more perfect system of tillage than that at present practiced among us in the culture of wheat; and are also, certainly, so far as the results have been communicated to us, decidedly encouraging to farther trials of the Italian Spring variety to ascertain its adaptation to our soil and climate. [Ed. Ten. Farmer.

A public meeting was held at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on the 13th of December last, with a view to promote the cause of Common School Education. A large and enlightened audience listened to an exceedingly interesting and spirited address by Professor Taylor, who was delegated for that purpose by the American Common School Society. We give below a few extracts.

Some men, tell us, "You never can educate the great mass of any community; there is in every society a class of persons who were not born to be educated."—What! do these men suppose that God has made two distinct classes of men? that the rich were to have good instruction at private schools, but the poor to have common school education, or no education at all? That is the notion with which the rich man imbues the mind of his child in the very act of sending him to a private school; the young patrician soon learns to think that common schools are only for the children of the poor. We utterly repudiate as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion that there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarsar earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his glorious flood as cheerily upon the poor man's hovel as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cotter's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance and melody of luxuriant Nature as the pale sons of kings? Or is it on the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a baser birth, so that the poor man's child knows, with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not to climb? It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time or place, of rank or circumstance. It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not en-

feeble it; parents cannot repress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. And the poor tallow chandler's son, that sits up all the night to read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is *common*, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air are common. It ought to be the best school, because it is the first school.

Another cause is to be found in the fact that the teachers of our schools are not in general qualified for the task. Of the 80,000 common school teachers, to whom the youth of the United States are entrusted, how many are prepared to form their mind and character? Do they make teaching a profession? Have they ever studied the structure and the laws of the infant mind? Do they love their business? Remember these eighty thousand teachers are fashioning the minds and thoughts of upwards of four millions of citizen kings. We hear much about the influence of party—much of the influence of the press—much of that of the priesthood; but all these, put together, are as nothing when compared to the influence of these eighty thousand men over these four millions of citizen kings.—Who has estimated it? Who watches over it? Who controls it? Who strives to make it pure and holy. Prussia has 47 Normal schools! How many have we? When Professor Griscom, that benevolent man and practical philosopher, visited the establishment of Fellenberg, 300 young men were earnestly listening to a lecture from Vallerie, one of his assistants. Said Fellenberg, "Do you see those young men? they are all teachers? If I do but pursue the right course in education, I shall revolutionize Switzerland." What are we doing with this mighty engine? Teachers should constitute a distinct profession of men, just as lawyers or physicians do; and the profession ought to be held in the highest respect—certainly as much respected as either of the others. What a model of a man ought he to be who is to give character to the minds of our children. It is from him that that influence emanates which is to form and to direct their habits of thinking—The children are with him for years. To him they look up—on him they gaze. He is their model—their oracle. And, whatever he may be, that he stamps on them, like the image of the reigning king on the coin of the kingdom. What, then, should he be; in what balanced and exact harmony should all his own powers be, who is to give the tone to all these harps of a thousand strings—a tone which is to remain in the strings forever!

Another cause of the evil we deplore is in this: a parent sits in his door and sees a stranger enter his gate. The man comes up to him and says, "Sir, do you want to hire a hand?" He replies, "Yes, if he suits me; what can you do? Can you mow? Can you cradle? Can you drive a team? Can you thresh? Can you chop?" If he likes the answer, he hires him. Presently another stranger comes to the gate: "Does not your school want to hire a teacher?" "Yes; *how much a month* do you ask?" Observe the different manner in which he is catechised. The party will look into the qualifications of the man he hires to chop wood, and will look well after him when he is hired; but he will put a man into the school where his children are instructed, without ascertaining what he knows, or whether he can teach, and will never look after him at all for months and years! I once met with a parent—I will not say in what State it was, lest I should be accused of being personal—who said to me "Do you really believe that education does any good?" I kept my countenance, and endeavored by conversation to convince him of its effect upon the mind and on the community. He listened to me patiently, and then replied, "My friend, you have not lived in the world as long as I have. I have found that 'h.gh-larnt' men do not grow rich. There was my neighbor down the road; he had two sons; one of them he made a lawyer, and another a physician. He has to send the lawyer six hundred dollars a year to support him, and, as to the physician, he is like to go to jail; but he has got another son that can't say his letters, and he is the joy of the old man's heart; *he* stays at home and works." How can you deal with such a mind? There is no reasoning with ignorance. Its sphere of vision is so extremely narrow, its whole horizon is so very limited, that you can scarce get room to hang an idea on which to hang an argument.—But the man you cannot argue with, you may sometimes laugh out of his error. He will flinch under satire when he is perfectly obtuse to logic. I said to such a man, suppose you had a blacksmith near you who should set up a sign, "clocks and watches repaired here cheap." You take your watch to him. The blacksmith has heard that watchmakers hammer and bore and pinch the works of watches, and he sets to work and hammers and pinches at the wheels of your timekeeper. You pay him a trifle and get back your watch, but does it keep time? Just such a saying do you make when you hire cheap teachers who hammer and pinch the children, but know no more of their business than a blacksmith of watchmaking. This was a sort of talk that came home to his mind, and he admitted what I said to be true. I have always admired the law which prevails among the Icelanders. When a criminal is convicted, an inquiry is set on foot to ascertain whether his parent gave him any education. And if it is found that they neglected to do so, the parent is punished more severely than the offender. Suppose a man could at a single blow, knock out the lights from every light-house on the American coast, would he not be responsible for the wrecks that happened during the interval of darkness? As justly is the parent responsible who fails to educate his child, when that child falls into the commission of acts condemned by the law.

Another cause of the existing state of things is to be found in the want of religious education. It is my belief that the "march of intellect," unaccompanied by moral training, is the rouge's march. The simoom of high-taught intellect, blowing where it listheth, blights, and withers, and scathes the social happiness of men. We are apt to love our own individual sect more than we love our common christianity. Hence men are so dreadfully afraid of sectarian influence that they drive all religion from the schools. This ought not to be. We want no sectarian creeds; but we want more of general religion. Let every child be taught the being and character of its Creator, and its individual responsibility to his bar. Surely there is common ground enough among all sects without trenching on the peculiarities of any.

A well fed cow, kept clean, is like a well manured garden free from weeds; she is a credit to her owner and produces abundant returns.

From the Farmers Register

TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.*

BY GIDEON B. SMITH.—NO. I.

Prefatory Remarks.—The introduction of the culture of silk in the United States has been an object of great interest for some years past, and has been steadily on the increase, until it has now become almost, if not quite, a mania. In 1826, a silk-worm was a curiosity in most of the states of the union; and but little was known or said about it. At that time the writer of these remarks commenced calling public attention to the subject, and for seven years kept a laboratory expressly for the purpose of obtaining and diffusing information. He had access to all the books then extant on the subject, but they afforded little practical information. Every thing was new to him, and every thing consequently was to be learned from experiment. Happily, the simplicity of the whole routine was such, that careful observation and diligence enabled him to acquire the information he sought without material difficulty. From time to time he has published the result of his experience, on the subject generally, and on particular branches; but as the public feeling has now become more generally enlisted in its favor, the demand for information has increased. The writer is almost daily applied to for his opinions and the result of his experience. He has therefore determined to publish the following treatise.

The subject conveniently divides itself into three parts, viz.: The *culture of the mulberry, rearing the silk-worm* and *reeling, twisting, and preparation of raw silk.* And these three divisions can conveniently be discussed in three numbers of the Farmers' Register. The following pages complete the first part, *the culture of the mulberry,* and it is hoped with sufficient clearness to enable any one to understand the subject distinctly. On the whole subject we shall endeavor to avoid disputations, entering into no critical or controversies on disputed points; but giving our own opinions freely. If we describe one practice and say nothing of another, it is because we know the one to be the right one, and therefore say nothing of the other; for why should we take up our own and the reader's time in describing that which we know to be useless? With these introductory remarks we submit the first number to the public.

The Mulberry, Multicaulis Culture &c.

The first thing to be done in the commencement of the culture of silk, is, of course, to provide a full supply of mulberry leaves. The leaves must be abundant, that no stinting of the worms may occur from any cause, at a moment when the whole crop depends upon a full and ample supply of food, which is during the last ten days of their feeding. The mulberry orchard must be convenient to the laboratory, that the expense of attendants for gathering leaves may be as small as possible. There are many accidents that may cause the loss of leaves; during rainy weather it is necessary to gather a supply for a few days ahead, that they may be dried before feeding them to the worms;* those may become spoiled, and thus lost. Therefore we should generally make provision for double the quantity of leaves that we expect to consume; for if we lose none, the cost of this extra provision will be trifling, compared to that of a whole crop of worms, from a deficiency. This is the only mode by which we can effect an *insurance* against such loss.

The kind of mulberry to be employed, is the next object of attention. When I published my 'Treatise on the Culture of Silk' in 1830, I had very little experience with the new Chinese variety, the morus multicaulis. It had at that time been but three or four years in the country, was not known at all except to very few individuals, and had of course not been propagated to any extent. It is true, I had the tree in my possession, and knew its value from a brief experiment in 1828 and 1829; but my supply of leaves from it was necessarily very limited, and though I was satisfied of its superiority as food for silk worms, I was not prepared by sufficient practice and observation of its character, to say that it was capable of supplying the place of the white mulberry. I was not sure that it was sufficient hardy; nor, even if every way preferable to the white, that a supply could be obtained sufficient for this extensive country. I therefore said nothing about it in that treatise, but gave the white mulberry the preference. After the publication of my treatise, however, in 1830, I satisfied myself of the superiority of the multicaulis over every other variety in every point. I found that it could be propagated more rapidly than any other tree, by cuttings and layers; that it furnished a supply of leaves in one-fourth the time required by the white mulberry, and therefore could be made to make returns for capital invested in it so much sooner; that a pound of its leaves contained as much nutritive matter as a pound and a quarter of the white mulberry; that the expense and trouble of gathering the leaves was not one-tenth as great as those attending the white; that the worms consume the whole leaf, thus leaving the hurdles less encumbered with the refuse; that the silk made from it was of a very superior quality, in strength and lustre; and finally that the worms in all cases gave it the preference over all other kinds.—In my experiments I had the advantage of using fifteen different kinds of mulberry, and have often placed leaves

*This new treatise, furnished from a source of such high authority, would, under any circumstances, constitute a very valuable portion of the original matter of the Farmers' Register; but more especially interesting, and useful for practical instruction, will it be at this particular juncture, when so many persons, who are totally unacquainted with the business, are about to commence the planting of the Chinese mulberry tree, and expect to commence the rearing of silk-worms. To supply the manifest want of such a manual of instruction as could be relied on for truth, and sound views, from a writer having much practical experience, as well as knowledge of all that has been published in this country on the subject, was the object which induced our request to Mr. Smith to write a treatise on silk-culture, as much in detail as his arduous engagements would permit him to prepare. This first number of the proposed series, is the commencement of his fulfilment of our request.—Ed. Far. Reg.

* I have seen with much surprise a statement in the new papers that a gentlemen had made experiments in feeding silk-worms with wet leaves, and that the result was very favorable, the cocoons made by worms thus fed containing 800 yards of fibre, &c. If the statement be not a hoax, and one calculated and intended to do injury, by causing the destruction of whole crops of silk-worms, it must have been founded upon a very insufficient scale to test its merits. I have seen the evil not only of feeding with wet leaves, but even with leaves too succulent. I would therefore caution silk-growers against such statements; and advise, that, if they wish to try the experiment of feeding with wet leaves, to do so with a single hurdle, and not risk the loss of the whole crop; for be it known that the *tripes*, the disease usually produced by wet leaves, will generally spread over and destroy all the worms in the largest establishment, in a very few hours from its first appearance.

from all of them together upon the hurdles; and the silk-worms invariably seized upon and consumed the morus multicaulis first. Up to the present time I have found no reason to change my opinion of the valuable qualities of this tree in any of the above particulars; on the contrary, every year has confirmed it.

One point of comparison between the morus multicaulis and other varities I have reserved for separate discussion; not from any doubt remaining in my mind, but from its importance, viz. its *hardiness*, or capacity for resisting the effects of our severe winters. I have now had ten years' experience, and have had the tree exposed to all the severities of the last ten winters, (near Baltimore,) and have never yet lost a tree, nor the limb of a tree of the morus multicaulis, from winter killing. Fortunately, the situations where I first planted my trees were high and dry, and the soil composed of sandy loam. The trees throve remarkably well there, grew early in the season, ripened their wood early in autumn, and withstood the inclemencies of the winter, without a bud perishing. But some of my friends to whom I had given trees, and who planted them in rich low-ground, lost them entirely, or had the tops killed to the ground; and this fact led me to the conclusion, that high, dry, sandy, or loamy soils, were the proper situations for them; and all my future experience has confirmed me in it. All who formerly lost their trees in winter, and have removed them to high situations, have experienced the benefit of the change. The conclusion is, that the morus multicaulis is a *high-land tree*, and when cultivated on high grounds it is perfectly hardy, and capable of withstanding our winters, as much so as any of our native trees. During the winter of 1831-2, my old tree, (the first one that ever came to the United States, and which I yet possess,) was removed to the premises of a friend for safe keeping, (as I was removing to a farm in the country, and not knowing how long I might remain,) and was exposed to all the severities of that most inclement winter. I felt sure that it must have been killed, if not by the winter generally, certainly by that most terrible visitation of frost on the 17th and 18th of March, 1832. But to my surprise and great pleasure it did not lose a bud on that occasion. What is very singular, there was a white mulberry tree standing within 50 feet of it, six or seven years old, that was killed entirely by the winter. Both were equally exposed. I do not mean to infer from this, that the morus multicaulis was more hardy than the white; nor can I account for the death of the latter; the fact however was before my eyes. The trunk of the white mulberry, which was about three inches diameter, was split to the heart from the ground to the limbs. This old multicaulis tree was again removed to its present site in my garden, in the autumn of 1835, and of course now receives considerable protection from the house on the north, and high fences on the other sides. It makes generally young wood from 6 to 8 feet high every year, and the leaves on the young wood are generally 12 to 14 inches long, and 11 to 13 wide. Besides this old tree I have also ways had others in various situations. Those I had on the farm in 1831, '32, were planted on a hill, perfectly exposed to the north-west blast. The farm is at an elevation of 3 to 400 feet above tide. They withstood the effects of the winter perfectly. From all these considerations and facts, I think I am authorized in pronouncing the multicaulis perfectly hardy, when cultivated on high ground—its proper situation. But it is said that the multicaulis is not generally adopted in France and Italy in the silk establishments; and therefore there must be some fault in it. Some say it does not live long—soon decays—the silk made from it is weak and of a flimsy quality. All of which I know, from my own experience and the experience of all who have given it a trial, to be incorrect. The demand for trees has always been so great that it was found more profitable to sell them than to keep them to feed silk worms with; as they could get more money for one young tree than a dozen would produce in silk. They have also their ancient prejudices to contend with, and their ancient customs to combat in France and Italy. There the mulberry trees are owned by land holders, and the leaves are sold to the raisers of silk worms by weight. These land holders have their old white mulberry trees on their estates, and they of course will be compelled to get rid of them before they adopt the multicaulis. These facts render it quite probable that the multicaulis is no generally adopted there; it would be a wonder if it were, for it is not often that we find any people, French, Italian or American, willing to manufacture an article, worth when made only a penny, from materials that he can sell for a shilling. And it is the same in the United States. How many societies have been incorporated for the culture of silk, and how many individuals have commenced plantations of trees for the same purpose?—And yet where is the silk they have produced? We, it is true, occasionally hear of this, and that person having produced his hundred bushels of cocoons; and of this and that fine specimen of silk; but generally these silk societies and individuals have found they could raise and *sell* trees to more profit than they could realize from feeding silk-worms, and they have generally adopted that course.—This will do no injury to the public, for soon the whole country will be supplied with the trees, and then both societies and individuals will fall back to their original object, the culture of silk.

Description of the Multicaulis.

The morus multicaulis is a dwarf tree, or more properly a large shrub, with *many stalks*, as its specific name implies, growing like the hazel, lilac, &c. It is continually sending up young shoots from the crown of the root, and when these become numerous, and the tree 6 or 8 years old, some of the oldest stalks die out; but whether from natural decay or being perished by their vigorous young brethren, I am unable to say. My old tree has been as high as fifteen feet, 6 or 7 feet of which was young wood; but as I generally cut off most of the young wood for propagation, it has never exceeded that height. The leaves when full grown on the vigorous wood are 12 to 15 inches in length and 10 to 13 inches wide. The rapidity of their growth causes the ribs to grow much faster than the *web* of the leaf, and hence the large leaves, are always *concave*, so that they cannot be spread out flat without tearing them from the edges to the mid-rib.—The leaves are so heavy that they always hang pendulous, and folded somewhat like a towel hung upon a nail.—The surface of the leaf has a somewhat glossy appearance on the outer surface, but is a little rough to the touch. The fruit of the multicaulis is very black when ripe, and when crushed yields an intense purple juice, the stain of

which is exceedingly difficult to wash out. The fruit is about the size and form of the white mulberry, but generally contains very little good seed—probably my old tree never produced more than 20 at one season.

It is a remarkable fact that all the species and varieties of the mulberry tree are exempt from the depradations of all insects except the silk-worm. During ten years that I have been a close and daily observer of the morus multicaulis particularly, I never saw an insect of any kind upon it. The common caterpillar seems to be omniverous—with the exception of the mulberry only—it never attacks that. The elm a few years ago was considered exempt; but it also is now annually striped of its foliage by insects; and the *linden* also suffers more or less, but the mulberry remains untouched. Even the grasshoppers of the present year, 1833, more destructive than they were ever before known to be, pass by the mulberry, seemingly in acknowledgment of the great law of nature which devotes it as food for the silk worm exclusively* On the other hand there is *no other* vegetable that I was ever able to make the silk worm eat as food. I have starved them it is true, till they would eat lettuce; and ultimately till they would nibble at oak leaves; but they eat them and all other substitutes, as human beings, in a state of starvation, eat old shoe leather, not as their proper food, but in the hope of sustaining nature a few moments longer. The *Osage orange, Maclura*, is an exception. They eat that freely; but it is so like a mulberry in all its characters, that it required considerable ingenuity in the naturalists to call it by another name.

Having given my preference for the multicaulis, over all other kinds, and my reasons for it, it will not be expected of me to say any thing of other kinds; for, if the reader puts confidence in what is here written, he will adopt the multicaulis without inquiring about other kinds; and if he do not thus confide in my statements, any thing I could say about other kinds would be of no avail.

The mode of cultivating the multicaulis, is the next subject for consideration. The simplest and most common plan is as follows. Prepare the ground in the spring as for corn. Run furrows four or five feet apart, as preparatory to planting corn. Then take the limbs and young wood that grew last year, cut off close to the tree, and lay them lengthwise in the furrow; the but-end of the limb a short distance, a foot or so, from the top-end of the last laid down; cover the whole limb with a hoe, about one or two inches deep; generally, every bud on each limb will grow, and make a tree 3 to 5 feet high by autumn. The ground should be kept free from grass and weeds, by cultivation, as in corn. About the last of July, it is best to take a sharp spade and separate the young trees, by driving it down midway between them; but this is not essential; they can be separated when taken up the spring following. The next spring they should be taken up and planted in regular form in the orchard, where they are permanently to remain. The best method is to plant them 6 or 8 feet apart in the row, and the rows 10 to 15 feet apart—the rows running north and south, or north-west and south-east. By this mode of cultivation, it will be perceived that eight or ten times as many multicaulis trees may be raised on an acre of ground as of *corn-hills*, and that as the crop is ready for the market, (when they are raised to sell) as early as a crop of corn, there is no reason for the extravagant prices demanded for them.—They would be a very profitable crop at five cents a tree.

There are other modes of cultivation which it may be well to describe here. Where cuttings are scarce, and the loss of any of them is of much consideration, a hot-bed should be made in the usual way, and the cuttings started in it as follows: Cut all the limbs and young wood into short pieces, with *one bud* on each; lay them flat on the surface of the hot bed in lines lengthwise, the ends of the cuttings a quarter of an inch apart, and the lines of cuttings two inches apart, with the bud uppermost. Then sift rich garden mould over them, half an inch deep, and put the glass frames on the beds. Every night and morning, water them with a watering-pot, merely enough to to keep the earth moist. They should be planted in the hot-bed one month before the usual disappearance of frost. In and around Baltimore, about the 1st of April is the time, as frost usually disappears altogether, about the 1st to the 10th of May. By the time the frost disappears, the young plants will be about the size of cabbage plants, and may be taken out of the bed and planted in the orchard where they are permanently to grow. During the time they are in hot-beds, care should be taken in warm days to give them air, by raising the glass frames; and if severe frosts occur to cover the glasses with straw, or matting; and when set out in the field they should be well watered for a few days in the evening. The practice of propagating as above from single buds was first adopted by me, and followed for many years to very great advantage; and I am not sure but that is still the best, as it often occurs that a cold backward spring rots a great portion of the cuttings planted in cold ground as first recommended above. Besides, in the hot-bed system, the trees get a month the start and make larger and finer trees. But in very extensive plantations it is *"too troublesome."* A convenient hot-bed may be formed by those who are not provided with frames, &c., and are not acquainted with forcing gardens, as follows: Dig a pit two feet deep, four feet wide, and ten to twenty feet long, or as long as you please, if you have manure enough. Fill it with fresh horse dung six inches to a foot above the top. When you perceive it getting hot and setting down, cover it with six inches of rich garden mould, and rake it level and smooth. Let it remain for two or three days until the heat begins to decline, and then put in the cuttings as above. At night, when cold, lay some light brush over the bed, and spread straw or mats over them, and water them as in the regular hot-bed. This method will generally be found to answer all the purposes of a perfect hot bed.

Another method is by layers. Instead of cutting off the limbs and tops, bend the whole tree down to the ground, and cover it, limbs and all, two or three inches deep, with good mould—it would be well to turn up the ends of the limbs, so that the points are just above ground. All the buds on the whole tree that are under ground, will generally grow and each one make a tree by the autumn, when they are to be taken up and separated. The objection to

*The fact stated in the text is without doubt very *generally* true, but not *universally*. Within a few days, we have seen several young multicalis trees, partly striped of their leaves by broods of caterpillars, which had spread their webs over the part of the plant of which the leaves were already devoured, and whose depradations were in full progress, when they were discovered and killed.—Ed. Far. Reg.

this plan is, that the young trees are apt to be too crowded, and consequently do not grow as large as when the limbs and young wood are cut off, as in the first mode; and I do not find that it is any more certain, or possesses any one advantage over that mode. All other modes of propagation, grafting, &c., are perfectly useless, and therefore nothing need be said about them.

It seems, however, proper to remark, in explanation of the omission to give the mode of raising the multicaulis from seed, that this tree produces seed very scantily. Probably an acre of trees of full growth would not produce an ounce of good seed. It is generally the case with all plants that are readily propagated by other means, that they do not produce much, if any seed. But though the multicaulis were to produce seed as abundantly as the white or any other variety, its propagation by cuttings would still be the most eligible mode. The mulberry seed lies a long time in the ground before it vegetables, generally 5 to 8 weeks, and in the mean time the weeds get the start, and smother the young plants as fast as they appear unless the most untiring vigilance and care be observed in keeping the beds clean. Even then, in spite of care and industry, many—a great proportion—of the little plants will be destroyed in the process of weeding. Even after you have raised the plants above the influence of weeds, they are tardy of growth, and do not produce leaves of full size till they have been repropagated by cuttings, layers, &c., for three or four years. All idea of raising them from seed will be abandoned by every one as soon as they become acquainted with the facility with which they are propagated by cuttings, the scantiness of seed produced by them, and the difficulty of raising them from seed.

I cannot omit the present opportunity of again cautioning the people of this country against the impositions that have been for several years practised, and are yet continued, of *selling morus multicaulis seed*. No such seed ever has or probably ever will be for sale here or elsewhere; and those who pretend to sell it are imposing upon the public a worthless article. The tree does not bear seed enough to pay for the trouble of saving it, even if it sold for its weight in gold. That the seed will produce the genuine multicaulis, I have no doubt, but it will require some years of successive propagation by cuttings to develop its peculiar characters, large leaves, &c. But this question is a matter of little moment, as no person will resort to seed when they can obtain cuttings.

The soil, situation, &c., best adapted to the morus multicaulis, have already been mentioned in a previous part of this paper. The soil should be such as will yield a fair crop of corn; if made richer, the trees will grow larger but the advantage will not compensate the extra expense. It should be sandy loam, if possible; but gravelly or stony, soil answers well; heavy clay soils do not do so well. The situation *must be high land*—that is, it must not be low bottom land. Hill-sides are best; the tops of hills next; level lands are good, provided they are eight or ten feet above the streams of water, and not subject to water standing on them after heavy rains; but if they are surrounded by hills they will not do, being more subject to early and late frosts than if not thus surrounded by hills they will not do, being more subject to early and late frosts than if not thus surrounded by hills. It must be borne in mind, that we are discussing the subject of soils and situations best adapted for the permanent occupation of the multicaulis. Where the trees are raised to sell, or to be removed in autumn, then rich alluvial or loamy bottom land is best. The trees will grow larger there; and as there is to be no risk of winter-killing, there is no other objection. In cold seasons, however, and especially in cold late springs, bottom lands are too cold for them, and consequently the trees will be small. In all cases when they are grown on bottom lands, they should be taken up in the month of November, and *buried* root and branch on some high dry situation; covering them about one foot deep. This will preserve them effectually till spring, when they should be planted out, as above directed, in a proper soil and situation. Cuttings are preserved in the same way: cut them off close to the tree in November, dig a pit two feet deep in a high situation, put them into it, mingling earth among them, and finally cover them up a foot deep at least; filling the pit entirely, and arching it as in burying potatoes, &c. Those who fear the loss of the cuttings if left remaining on the trees, can certainly save them in this way; but if trees are in proper situations there is no danger of the cuttings being killed; unless indeed from late planting in the spring, or some other cause, the wood of the cuttings has not been properly ripened. In that case, all the unripe wood will of course be killed by winter if left on the tree, and it will be proper to take the cuttings off and bury them as above.

Much has been said about making *hedges* of the morus multicaulis. As a barrier against cattle or other stock it will not do. Cattle are very fond of it, and will eat the leaves and even branches as large as the finger of the young wood. It may be used as an ornamental hedge, however, and plants in hedge form in fields, to great advantage. The distance between the rows or hedges in the latter case may be from 12 to 20 feet; the latter will admit the passage of a cart for conveying leaves to the laboratory.

In conclusion, I believe I have said every thing that need be said on the subject of the mulberry, its culture, &c. In the next number we shall discuss the rearing of silk-worms, laboratory, &c.

Best time for Mental Exertion.—Nature has allotted the darkness of the night for repose, and the restoration by sleep, of the exhausted energies of the body and mind. If study or composition be ardently engaged in, towards that period of the day, the increased action in the brain which always accompanies activity of mind, requires a long time to subside; and if the individual be of an irritable habit, he will be sleepless for hours, or tormented by unpleasant dreams. If, nevertheless, the practice be continued, the want of refreshing repose will ultimately produce a state of irritability of the nervous system, approaching to insanity. It is, therefore, of great advantage, to engage in severe studies early in the day, and devote two or three hours preceding bed time to light reading, music or amusing conversation.—*Combes' Physiology.*

Parsnip Leaves are said to be poisonous. This is very likely, as the root of the wild parsnip, from which the esculent was obtained by culture, is a deadly poison. Two men were recently received into the Philadelphia Hospital, who were poisoned by working among parsnips while the leaves were yet wet from a shower.

From the Cultivator.

MODES AND PROFITS OF STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Mr. Buel—Having noticed an article in your August number, on the cultivation of strawberries, to which my attention has been directed for a number of years, and wishing that the public should receive all the light upon the subject which can be diffused, induces me to communicate what little knowledge I possess of the matter. The kind generally cultivated on Long Island (where I reside) for the supply of the New York market, I believe to be the early scarlet, and of these I have at present about three acres under cultivation. We generally transplant, and from our new beds in the beginning of May. Formerly the universal practice was, to transplant in rows from two to two and a half feet apart, the single from one to one and a half feet from each other in the rows. My present practice, and that of many others, is to plant them in hills, about three and a half or four feet asunder each way, placing four plants in a hill, two and two together, about three inches apart. By planting in hills there is a great saving of labor, for it takes less time in transplanting, they are more easily kept clean by running the cultivator through them both ways, and there is less labor in hoeing; whereas, by the old method, when planted close, the cultivator could not be used in them at all, or at most only one way. The cultivator is run through them as late as it can be done without serious injury to the runners, hoeing them each time, and it is seldom, when it is judiciously done, they require it over three times. I have always in my practice found them when properly managed, to cover the ground with a sufficient number of plants to produce a good crop of fruit the next season. A piece covering less than half an acre, of last year's planting produced this season over 3000 baskets, containing nearly a pint each, which were sold in the New York markets for $200.—This, however, is an uncommon yield, and is seldom equalled or excelled. New beds almost invariably yield better than old ones, and produce larger fruit, although apt to be sandy after showers. It took nearly two acres of my old beds to yield the same quantity the half acre of new did. The soil I prefer for strawberries, is light sandy land newly cleared, on which no animal or vegetable manure has been used. On land of this kind, which has been prepared by previous crops, and on which weeds have not been suffered to go to seed and take possession, they will last four or five years, while on old land they are seldom profitable over two, and often but one.

The greatest enemy to the beds is white clover, which in old lands, after the first year's bearing, generally gets possession of the beds and eradicates the plants. Land lately cleared is not often troubled with this grass; the great danger is from sorrel, but this is less destructive.—Our beds cover the whole ground; there are no alleys, no clipping of runners, no digging the paths, no burning with straw, as recommended by some gardeners, for it is doubtful whether those opparations would answer our purposes; whether they would be profitable and pay cost. At all events, our experience leads us to adopt the plan I have described. The only attention which I have found necessary and advantageous, after the first year is to pull up and destroy the weeds and grass, and to run a light harrow over all beds, early in the spring, when matted too thick with plants. As for manure, it is not customary for us to put any on. I once read an account of plaster being highly beneficial, which I tried, but it failed in improving them. Lime might aid in destroying sorrel, but have not tried its virtue.

Much has been written about male and female plants, and of the necessity of mixing them in the beds to make them fruitful. Now all this may be necessary with some varieties, but with the one we cultivate I can assure you it is not: no cultivator in my neighborhood from which the New York markets are principally supplied, that I have ever heard of, does it. I once tried an experiment which appears to be conclusive. I planted a small bed in my garden at the time when the fruit commenced ripening, taking only such plants as had good and fair fruit on them, and no others. This bed produced the next year abundantly; they were all female plants, and no males in their vicinity to impregnate them. The male and female blossoms of this variety must be on the same plant, although to the eye no difference is presented in their appearance.

If you deem these remarks worthy of notice, you may insert them in your valuable journal; and if you desire it, I may at some future period describe the manner in which cucumbers, melons, &c., are cultivated among us for the supply of the New York markets.

BUTTER.

The business of making butter for sale in the market, is a primary concern with a very large proportion of farmers who reside within a reasonable distance from towns or cities, and to obtain the best price for it, is of course, an object of much importance in this money-making age of the world. Yet it is not a little surprising that, notwithstanding every body knows how to make butter, so small a proportion of what is taken to market commands the price of a first rate article. I think it may safely be said, that not one-fourth part of it can be assumed as first rate in quality, and of course much the larger part of it is sold at inferior prices. This, in many cases must be ascribed to carelessness, inattention to neatness and cleanlines, and perhaps, in many cases, to the impurities of the cellar, or milk-house, in which the milk or cream is kept. The atmosphere of the apartment where the milk is kept, should be entirely pure and free from all contamination. No decaying vegetables, barrels of fish, sourkrout musty casks, and other articles which tend to render the air impure, ought to be permitted to remain in the same apartment with milk or cream. Fluids absorb the obnoxious vapors of the air in a remarkable degree. A pitcher of water being permitted to stand over night in a room where a segar has been smoked, in the morning will be found to be strongly impregnated with it.

It will be found to be impossible to make butter of good flavor and of first rate quality, if the apartment in which the milk is set is not kept entirely free from all smell of what kind soever. It will receive a taint from foul air, of which it can never be divested, by any process whatever; therefore, if you desire to obtain the highest market price for your butter, keep your milk houses and cellars as sweet and clean as your parlors, and let the exhibition of it in the market-place be so perfectly neat and tidy as to attract the admiration of purchasers, and be sure never to attempt to sell a pound of butter with a segar in your mouth.

Farmer's Cabinet.

From the Educator.

HUMIN, OR GEINE, THE FOOD OF PLANTS.

Humin, as the nutritive principle of soils, first attracted the attention of Sprengel, a German agricultural writer, in the exudation from the bark of the elm, and was called by him ulmin, from the botanical name of the tree from which he obtained it. It has also been called humus, humic acid, vegetable extract, vegetable mould, and by the great Swedish Chemist Berzelus, geine, a name recently re-applied, and which it is propable from his popularity in the department of nomenclature, it will hereafter retain.

Geine procured in a separate state, is found to be dark, unctuous, mostly uniform and somewhat pliable substance. It is formed from the decomposition of organic matter, both vegetable and animal, and contains essentially oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, "when of vegetable origin, and nitrogen in addition when of animal product." These elementary substances, it will be recollected, are also the essential ingredients of all organized matter. By the vegetable kingdom, they are absorbed chiefly from the geine of the soil, and in part from the atmosphere in the process of respiration. The atmosphere is wholly inadequate to supply the requisite nourishment, notwithstanding some experiments proving that plants will grow in a pure silicious earth, being nourished by moisture and the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; for it is well known that no profitable culture can be carried on without the presence of geine, which has been appropriately called the "cooked food of plants." The saline and earthy ingredients of the soil described in the last number of the Educator are likewise wholly incompetent to the wholsome nourishment of plants, but are necessary to produce certain changes in the geine, forming with its soluble compounds, or bringing it to that state which is best adapted to their nutrition. In its simple state it is a neutral substance, possessing neither acid (erroneously called an acid formerly) nor alkaline properties, and often altogether insoluble till combined with or changed by the earths or alkalies. The relation of the salts and earths to this substance will be given in a future number, and the manner in they which act as fertilizing agents explained so far as chemical science has inst ructed us.

In agriculture geine is chiefly furnished to the soil by the decomposition of plants and by manures. It is continually decreasing in cultivated fields with the growth of each harvest, both from its absorption by the crop, as well as by the washing of rains. In bad farming the soil is almost entirely exhausted of it, and can have its fertility restored only the free application of manure, or fresh vegetable matter. G.

A GREAT YIELD.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, writing under date of the 21st inst., mentions that Mr. Erwin, of the town of Euclid, raised Baden corn the last season, on a small parcel of ground, between two and three perches, and that the product was at the rate of two hundred bushels shelled corn to the acre. A Mr. Crosby, of the same neighborhood, had also raised about the same quantity of Baden corn, and with like success. The corn was planted in squares, three in a hill, and three and a half feet apart each way.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

WHY IGNORANCE AND CRIME ARE CONNECTED.

1. Man is made to *know*. This is the object of his being; and if he is not educated, he cannot fulfil this high destiny, and must *necessarily*, from the very nature of his existence, go through life unprepared, dissatisfied and miserable.—And the miserable easily fall into vice.

2. Dr. Johnson was once asked—"who is the most unhappy man?" The reply of the sage was—"the man who cannot read on a rainy day." The wisdom of this saying came from close observation, and a thorough knowledge of our nature.

3. We may lay it down as an universal maxim—having as few exceptions as any of the general truths which men have recorded—that *uneducated mind is educated vice.* The ignorant man is shunned by the better part of the community, and left in low society; left ignorant of his own nature, of his institutions and of his Creator. He lives in error, for the truth he knows not.

4. I was once walking in a park with a friend, and on one of the trees was nailed this notice:

"*All Dogs found in this Park will be shot.*"

Said my friend, "if dogs cannot read, they are pretty badly off here." Now the Creator has written his laws not only on the trees, but in the arching heavens, on the green earth, and into the very mind and form of man; and if man *cannot read*, he is pretty badly off here—worse off than the dog, for *he* has a master to read for him, but man owns no master.

5. If in the darkness of night the sun should stop and be seen no more, how soon would men devour each other and desolation reign. So if knowledge should sink from the earth, and men no more have the light of education, how suddenly would we change to savages. It is education that gives liberty to nations, and virtue and happiness to individuals.

6. There is a voice coming from every tomb and every living tongue which tells us that man needs knowledge to govern his appetites and passions and to render him happy.

MARSH MUD.

Every intelligent farmer probably knows, that this substance forms an excellent manure; although I apprehend it is employed far less than its value demands. An intelligent farmer in Maryland, states, that he "deems it more valuable than barnyard manure;" and that "it never failed in any application he made of it." He also prefers it to marl, because "it is more accessible, its effects are quicker, and much more can be done in the way of improvement for the same money." At the same time he confesses, that the permanent advantages of marl are much greater; and thinks that marl and marsh mud will both be improved by combination. This last remark appears still more important, when we ascertain what it is that gives an agricultural value to this substance. The fact is, it sometimes contains a large quantity of geine, and sometimes but little, while the quantity of the salts of lime, soda, and magnesia is rather large; so that sometimes a mixture of marl will be of service, and sometimes not.—*N. E. Farmer.*

INFLUENCE OF EARLY INSTRUCTION.

Those who are not taught to be industrious, frugal and careful in early life, will rarely assume those great qualities, when they are of riper years.

POETRY.

THOUGHTS FOR THE FIRST OF THE YEAR 1830.

Time sweeps upon his rapid course and bears
Our destinies on his wing; the vanished years
Of past existence—where and what are they?
Forgotten dreams—dim shadowy thoughts that play
O'er memory's tablets—where dwell now the vast
And teeming crowds of hopes and passions past?
The oceans of lost thoughts?—the motley throng
Of flashing fancies which their lustre flung
O'er life's monotony? the multitudes
Of wild absurdities—and the floods on floods
Of feelings tasteless as the billowy crest
Which sinks and rises on the ocean's breast?
Where are they all?—to mind—to memory dead—
Like glittering birds of Spring, forever fled!

If thus the past is shadow, what is time
To come?—a rayless night—a cloud sublime
In mystery! Yet are its hopes our own,
More truly ours, than the possession, gone,
Of time irrevocably fled. The fears,
The wishes, hopes and passions of all years
Of all our lives are to the *future* given.
Our dread of hell—our holiest thoughts of heaven—
Our earthly schemes and visions thither aim—
Even the *present moment* all the claim
We have upon duration's thrown away,
And swells the FUTURE's all-pervading sway.

'Tis wise, then, as the circling seasons fly,
To pause at old Time's landmarks, and apply
Our thoughts to dread futurity—the grave
Of all the gushing passions that enslave
Our heart's affections now. To youth's warm blood
And bounding pulses thrill us with a flood
Of life and joy and hope? Futurity—
That future where our fondest wishes be,
Will come and go, and may be we will see
Our brightest hopes accomplished, and may be
A mother—sister, or one dearer still
Shall weep o'er our fresh grave upon yon desolate hill

Has manhood placed its signet on our brow?
Oh! let our manly thoughts the rapture know,
To scorn the petty passions that disgrace
The pride of manhood: from the heart erase
Its evil feelings—trample under foot
The crimes that transmute man into the brute.

Does trembling age upon our temples strew
His hoary honors? Little have such to do
But learn to die, and leave behind a name
Which may not flush an offspring's brow with shame.

Are we *all* wafted with the flight of time?
Or do we stand upon some height sublime,
And mark his transit or his flashing wing,
To us innocuous as the breath of Spring?
Man plants his palace on the marble's strength—
Heaps high his hoards, and multiplies the length
And breadth of his broad lands; chalks out wild schemes,
The work of centuries; and 'mid these dreams
And toils of folly, scarcely marks the tide
That sweeps him onward. Even in the pride
Of all his honors—pendants streaming high—
Canvass full spread, and flags that flout the sky—
Oftimes the storm of heaven's long-treasured wrath
Without a moment's warning, meets his path—
Whelms him beneath the cold insatiate surge
And leaves the winds and waves to chant his dirge.

TIMES GONE BY.—The subjoined is from Niles' Register, and was taken from a Cincinnati Price Current of December 21, 1821:

"Pork is now selling at 1 1-2 cents per lb.; flour $2,50 per bbl.; fine beef, hind quarters, 2 cts.; fowls 6; eggs 8 cts, dozen; butter 10 cts; partridges 25 cts doz.; turkeys, very fine, 25 cts. each; lard 3 1-2; hams 5 cts. per lb.; vegetables equally cheap—society excellent."

Chemistry.—The efforts of the farm are chiefly directed towards making land more fertile; and the first step in this process is to inquire in what particulars less fertile land may differ from that which is more so; to compare the two together to find out the ingredients of each, and the proportions in which they are mixed. The knowledge how to do this, is Chemistry.

Success in Agriculture and Horticulture, depends not alone on doing things well, but in doing them at the right time. Some people are generally a week or two too late with their work, and this is, six times out of seven, to want success; for *it* is said, that

The lazy man has but one year out of seven.

THEORY.

Ignorant men are the most irreclamable theorists.—They attribute disorders to the most fanciful cause, and then from their assumed and absurd premises, they argue away to a conclusion as hardily as a geometrician. They will never be satisfied without assigning some cause for the phenomena which they see, and that assigned cause is often not only false, but absurd; and, as the remedies resorted to are naturally correspondent with the supposed cause of a disease, the latter is likely to remain undisturbed, and a new disease to be introduced by the operation of the intended remedy. Apple trees have been cut down, from its having been unjustly supposed that they bred certain insects which did mischief to the corn.

Payments to the Tennessee Farmer since the issuance of the December No. 1838.

T. Dean 5; J. C. McEwen 1; J. G. Friend 1 50; H. Minor, jr. 1 50; J. B. Peyton $10, *received last August*; Col. J. Hamilton 1; H L McClung 2; Mrs. E. Morgan 1; Rev. G. H. Lowe 1; J. H. Williams 4; C Smith 1; S. Smith 1; J. W Winton 1; W. B. Lenoirs 50 cts; Col. T. Lenoir 1; W. Cox 3; J. W. Smith 2; Col. R. P. Godlet 2; T. Cunningham 2; Mr. Jones 1; D P. Armstrong 50cts; J. Gordon 1; Rev. G. Jones 1; J. Draper 1; B. E. Norris 2 25; D. Carter jr 4; S. Waters, Esq. 1; S. Edmondson 3; W. Bagwell 1; P. Bagwell 1; A. Kimborough 2 50; B. W. Sandford 4; J. Kerklin 1; Jacob Whittenburg 1; Edward H. Miles 12 1-2 cts.; Wm. A. McCampbell 1 50; John Collet 1; Samuel McCrosky 1; E Cage 2.

Errata— In December No., read Col. E. Harleston 5 instead of 2.

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